Ancient Indian knowledge for achieving Sustainable development goals

Name-Chandrima Basu

Kalitala lane, kharpara, baidyabati, hooghly

Mobile number- 7044338921

Student id-chandrima.1.basu@stu.adamasuniversity.ac.in

University- Adamas University

Author- Chandrima Basu

Designation-Masters in Public Adminisration and governance

Theme: **Ancient Indian knowledge for achieving sustainable development goals**

Sub theme: Sustainable development goal 6:Clean water and Sanitation

Abstract:

The ancient Indian knowledge holds back to kautilya, adding of decimal system in mathematics. Bharat or Jambudvipa is consisting of 4 petals and 7 concentric oceans, having circles where the preceding circle is radiating to the succeding circles. The Hanuman was the first diplomat or the knowledge carrier from the diplomatic corps to the country , which has derived its potential and capacity from Nitisara of kamandaki, Nitisara of sukracharya, Amartya sen(the economic growth) , E.F schumpeterv(economy and history), kautilya (Arthashastra)- Yogakshema , Gandhi(Sarvodaya)- Theory of welfare state. The focus of ancient Indian knowledge was all about refocussing on welfare of all as Dayananda Saraswati has said ‘ Go back to the vedas’. The ancient Indian knowledge cater to the evolve of Sindu river which is Hindu, as pronounced by Greeks. The livelihoods beside this river has given a structure to the future statehoods to the empires.

Keywords: *Jambudvipa, Diplomat, Welfare state, River, Agriculture*

The Sindu river is pronounced and has livelihoods wandering around it are goal specific. As special Economic zones of today are Agriculture, commodity, goods, and service specific. Various foreign countries are dependent on each other based on these special economic zones products and services. Such products are basically agri products based on which the custom frontier and Directoratex of research and verification are present at the edge where all the products before exporting are verified , scientifically researched on and then finalised. The experiment of medical facilities done on animals are strictly opinion based so minimal focus is requested on this. The animals which are experimented upon face various health diseases after the experiments done so they are taken care by taking them to the hospital . The health hazard which are faced by Eagles by feeding upon the garbages containing diclofenac. The waste management which is done based upon solid and liquid waste. At ground level, the solid and liquid waste separation is by providing two separate buskets to the households where the waste is carried and composted in Treatment plants. Baidyabati municipality has worked well in being top garbage free cities. The ODF , ODF+, ODF++, Water+ are some of the programmes which are carried under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or mission nder which all the task forces and NGO's like Hijli inspiration are working hard to make such efforts comes successfully. The ODF has 6 parameters which are access, usage, public toilet 1 km away from where any one can use 500m away city toilets where any one can't use , no signs of defecation , sustainable. The ODF+ has 34 parameters where it was 26 before but in order to rejuvenate the cities with hygiene and sanitation,it is taken to 34 parameters where all the parameters are checked when verified at ground level then taken to the state for declaration and funds sanctioning process is done by the state which is 50 % and the other 50% is given by the Government of India after which the process of validation, certification, facilitation, based on 34 parameters are done by the BOC meeting and the municipality or ward is declared. The ODF ++ ,water+ are also based on such circumstances.

The works are basically done by Hijli Inspiration lke NGO’s and task forces.There is worldwide awareness regarding cleanwater and sanitation as per sustainable development goal 6. As per the United Nations, there is an urgent requirement of the processes to carry out with are environment related , water logging, groundwater degradation,poverty related to livelihoods.

The wildlife in the forest in worldwide is a tendency of negligence which has been carried out , taking away shelters of many animals,birds, and destroying the ecosystem and affecting the food web of that particular area. The wildfire, the animals which get trapped in forest are then taken out by the emergency task force and taken to the areas where they can get treatment for further life studies. The industry and other polluting infrastructures are positively being built on land but affecting the coastal areas. The need of leadership is realised in such scenarios. The industry areas , are hugely polluting in nature , the coastal areas are taken into far fledged concept the region the country has so many coastal states. where economically fragile areas and eco sensitive zones are must be taken care of where various biodiversities are present comprising wildlife sanctuaries, botanical gardens.

The recent problem that can be seen the medical facilities and accessories are thrown into the garbages where the chemical diclofenac severely harm the eagles. If detailed upon the problems worldwide spread, then the dumping of waste by the developed countries to developing countries are done when travelling by ships, such wastes create impact upon the livelihoods present in the islands and in the coastal areas.The dumping of waste creates absence of marine animals which are present under water where the underwater resources are present. The cyanobacteria ,blue green algae which are the first indicator of of life can exist on earth for the presence of oxygen.

The oil spill over which is also done in the similar manner , where it destroys the water surface area where photosynthetic process takes place by the plants present under water where these plants if the temperature comes down to zero or if it is freezing then the plant can live by the process of inhalation of oxygen and presence of light. Bregoli in the back of theships which are basically the food upon which the cyanobacteria feed upon are kept inside.

This are some of the examples which are being faced worldwide. Tourism concept is basically based upon the origin is that in order to preserve the heritage, bridge the gap of man and animal and in order to preserve the nature and it's livelihoods but the scenarios must go based on theories as the tourist must take care of the places they visit, use of garbage equipments in order to make the place clean and green and preserve the life on land and life under water. Thevaried details regarding tourism are-clean water and sanitation is one such example under which the tourist can promote such in order to give it the capacity to get a page in drafting policy in our domestic policy of India and also foreign policy of India. The cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation are some of the pillars of Swachh Bharat mission.

In the Indus valley civilization , the burnt brick were used to make the houses and buildings where the structure was basically made on paper and manifested on land. The life in harappa and mohejodaro was filled with culture where if shifted towards the central, the amalgamation of North and South can be seen in the making of the infrastructures. The buildings and roads must be of right angles. The drainage must be covered. Clean drinking water and sanitation is a concept also formed here and prevalent in Rajasthan, Gujarat where they can see the step wells under the water harvesting takes place. The Great Bath of Mohenjodaro is prevalent as rings in municipalities and in wards where all the storage of waste takes place.

The underwater storage tanks in the roads are basically preventing waterlogging and flowing of that water and into the underground and following the process of groundwater can drastically change the estimate of clean water in the world. Rainwater harvesting in the terrace is basically a complete chapter in geography where the awareness regarding the mechanism is elaborated and people seem practicing in picture, in order to make this prevalent in practice in reality. Sanitation is a word which has become very cliche after COVID-19 pandemic. The use of sanitizers and equipments has become regularized. In ancient time, the women were worshipped because of reasons such as their holyness, their way of leading a life and upbringing a child andcgiving them a ‘pathshala’where they can read and write. But the women in veil are also exercising the same in ancient period had separate toilets during their menstruation period. Sanitary pads were well maintained, during their menstruation period. Arm pit and other genital cover parts of the body were worshipped, in a way to prove the areas to get worshipped for its holyness,the reason why shivlinga is worshipped and also other gods and goddesses are worshipped in a way of mother nature.

The clean drinking water basically is found tapped under the glacier, which is needed to be preserved not only for drinking water but to preserve it. The clean drinking water is found, based on the parameters it has. The agriculture is basically based upon monsoon. The precise farming and drop farming are the ways in which the preservation of water can take place and water conservation for drinking may take place. The Environment protection act of 1986 which states water, air, living organisms and human beings must interact with themselves and preserve their ecosystem. The biodegradable and non biodegradable waste management is basically done in order to maintain cleanliness, the plastic waste management, solid waste management are such examples. Through biofuel and biogas formation the waste management can be done by composting mechanisms. The construction of wells, the use of coal burnt fly ash into bricks undergoes the example of how waste and ecosystem based services can be used. Carbon footprint and carbon sequestration which is done by forest and methane minimisation process is carried out by the minimisation of the organisms which secretes methane like exhalation of cow, rice water.

The fisherman present in areas in less than 12NM is also carrying out the task of cleaning water and also the fisherman in less than 200 NM who are under Indian Navy under sagarmala strategy , they develop the skill of fisherman. In order to maintain cleanliness in the seas or say in the world where trade practices takes place must be taken as a significant point of view and where project mausam where the trade routes are taken and they are given the note in this point and the worldwide practice of trade and ease of doing business maintaining sustainability and economic regeneration of products must be given significance. The practice of honesty, simplicity will bring change worldwide.

The seaweed industries are seen improving in order to give importance to cleanliness in freshwater ocean areas. The Ganga water basin - the agreement done by India and Bangladesh on migratory birds and animals -Susu (freshwater dolphin) is an indicator for the presence of freshwater.Ganga Water action plan is one such example where Ganga water cleanliness is given the importance. Mythological significance to Ganga, the Ganga a celestial body has been destroying the ashes of his ancestors which was prevented by Shiva by his hair. The Bhagirathi river which is a part of Ganga flows from the origin Gangotri glacier.

The ancient Indian knowledge for achieving sustainable development goals- the scholars those are present in ancient Indian knowledge system are the pillars of present day application of those theories. The sustainable development goal 6 - clean water and sanitation is basically one of the benchmarks set by the United Nations, where this is one such factor to be addressed. In our day to day lives people face multiple problems, one of them is clean water and sanitation. Various stakeholders , like Government is working on it. In poverty, people do not get access to shelter to accessibility, affordability, and availability are the main factors under which the Indian economy works. The sustainability which is the factor behind the Indian economy wherevkeeping for the next generation not only for its livelihood but to feel the oneness in it. The women in the society face multiple problems coming from the ancient till modern time, the women related topics such as gender equality, feminism has come up which has its roots in ancient tim. The caste system in polity has 4 varnas- Brahmanas, kshatriyas, vaishyas, sudras wherevthe Brahmanas in the society didn’t used to provide access to the kshatriyas, vaishyas, sudras in the society like in the use of wells, stepping into the temple and use of utensils. The river used not only for drinking purpose but also to wash utensils, swimming, washing animals. The ancient period , wo en had a culture to preserve in it, where goddesses especially were worshipped alongwith the emn used to built up temples in order to preserve their power and authority in the temples. Building of forts is one such example.

The rise of feudalism, imperialism and capitalism are the consecuti e events that took place along the emperors. The liberalisation, privatisation, globalisation are also the range of events that took place bringing policies into the market. The family in the society forming a part of the solution to the problems we face in our day to day lives. The social problems such as gender equality, poverty reduction are some of the examples. The kesavananda bharati vs state of Kerala has brought the preamble into focus where the concept of welfare state has come up. The concept of welfare state is put by Mahatma Gandhi as good for all.

The tourism-Celanliness,, hygiene and sanitation ,these are some of the motives under Swachh Bharat abhiyaan where various backgrounds of people travel from one place to the other where these factors promote to the people can help the tourism sector gain advantage in upcoming policy feedback reports. The use of fresh drinking water and keeping it for the next generation promotes sustainability. The rural livelihoods who also can be a part of the mission in order to gain advantage of the cleanliness the tourism sectors can put back to it. The partnership between rural to state then state to Government of India and rural to Government of India directly and the publish of such transparent report can only help the mission to become successful and to give hand to the poor people to get benefitted from such schemes. Clean water and sanitation is a major concept. Cleanliness is not only a topic to implement but to give impact on other lives. The clean water consumption reduces health diseases and expands the life span. In the rural livelihoods, clean water consumption becomes regular if it is aware. The mid day meal scheme running in schools promotes clean water and sanitation as this scheme especially reach to the ground level households, so it becomes easy to make them benefitted out of the scheme and make them aware of the clean water consumption.

The way water is needful for the plants for its food processing in the same way water is needful for the human body for its complete functioning. The problems that are seen during summer and monsoon are drought and waterlogging . So if in monsoon the water estimate is preserved then it can be well used in summer , whether it is for agriculture or for drinking purpose. The benchmark stood by United Nations are simple but the toughest to achieve. From SDG1 to SDG 17 all the goals are interrelated as if from No povert till partnership for the goals are all connected to each other in order to achieve welfare for all, as Gandhiji elaborated on it by interrelating economy with sustainability, the introduction of circular economy. The ease of doing business under foreign policy is only trading with the motive of knowing the countries background that is the history as E.F Schumpeter says to trade the history of that particular country is very important. The mother nature also gives us indication towards making our country clean. Cleanliness as an example, say Ganga a holy river, this are some of the examples in away the mother nature gives us to make the country clean.

The policy related cleanliness under Swachh Bharat Mission is all regarding cleanliness and sanitation. Cleanliness is done by many stakeholders say the state, Government of India , where the city Indore has scored the highest in being clean. Pollution is a factor behind making our country clean. The environment is a part of our life, so out is needful to make it clean. The life under water where various animals, bacteria are present , they feed upon the food being provided to them by the environment and human being. The latter part is based upon us, and the environment which gives sthem the food, the maximum amount from it the animals get benefitted that means they do not think them as a part of our life too. The life under water is so important, for its existence many research labs has also been established to reinvent its value. The life on land especially the human being being a part of the ecosystem . The agriculture forming a community and the human being being a part of the community. The coastal areas are part of the trading business wherevport infrastructure are taken care of. The ease of doing business and ease of doing business 2.0 has included entrepreneurs, skill development, technology into it.

The agriculture sector , include precise farming. The forest in which is basically carbon sequestration point where the animals have found their shelter are kept under administrative outlook to get a complete coverage of protecting biodiversities and wildlife sanctuaries . These are various rare plants which are found protected for its existence, and sustenance for the coming generation and it's extension of plant's life. The poverty reduction is a significant factor behind which clean water, shelter, electricity are the pillars to eradicate it. The circular economy is all about repair, reuse, recycle which is also the motive of Sagarmala strategy 2.0. The poverty is increasing not because of gradual reduction of its estimate but unidentifiable data and ground level check of the data. The parameters which are taken to observe poverty are monitored by higher authorities but the result is poor. The promotion of trickle down theory of follow the top to down approach in order to reduce the manmade glitches in the society. The Gandhijis model of expanded buddhism must be carried out while trading for promoting ease of doing business or else giving grant to the entrepreneurs. The inculpation of ancient Indian knowledge will empower the country in dealing with each and every events sucha S its celiberating in G20 or estimating poverty count. The kautilya's Arthashastra talks about the king and his subjects where the king has his senapati and he take a look over his subjects but there also a theory of welfare state comes out which the value of India's foreign policy and the ancient Indian knowledge traces can be found doing welfare of people , the reason why kautilya's Arthashastra , Manusmriti etc. are given their position in the ancient period. In pre-medievalmperiod, Rashtrakutas were the part after the palas, pallavas, who(Rashtrakutas) were the one fought for themselves and the welfare of people . Similarly , the Ahom king of Assam is known for its integrity, leadership . The Rajendra Chola I was the one known for introducing south east asia to the world. The seabed of minerals found in the south east ais are rare and known as common seabed of humanity is only explored by taking the permission from the authority of marine resources. The research lab are established based on which advancement in exploring technology has taken place.

The geographical affinity stretching towards south east asia is wonderful to watch. The land annexation by the north asia during medieval period and its divide had brought renaissance in the period where people were keen to know the science behind every events the reason, the scientific institutions, colleges were opened and several students seems to take admission in the institutions. The side hobbies such as drawing, research were taken place. The transformation of dark age to golden age has taken place. Then the advent of Mughal empire has taken place , where Akbar's Sulh-i-kulmhas changed people's mind and people were seen as 'Atithi deva Vabha' and Vade Vade Jayate Tattava Siddhi was the directive of Sulh-i-kulmhas which was later taken in India's foreign policy as part of its value. In this way, gradually the ancient Indian knowledge was grabbing it's place. The focussed points of the pre medieval and medieval period were women, sanitation, caste system, clean water, infrastructure(land annexed) etc. This points later became the strategic goals to achieve in Indian society. This points became the benchmark worldwide as this annexation , imperialism was common worldwide, after which Marxism, the German wall divide pulled out are such circumstances, those were taken as movements towards workers class. Clean water and sanitation is one such factor to look forward to. The underground water use was practiced which became prevalent in today's date must be minimized. Sustainable development goals are the basic understanding of how one should live in a society, as the water use in society, how the stakeholders must collaborate with each other. The medical health of people based on nutrition must not be overlooked as the qualitative search such as household surveys can help make aware and promote nutrition based lifestyle of people. The dams in the river are to be taken care of as the statement between upper ripanary and lower ripanary state are engaged, the flow of water can't be tampered as the demarcation of geological processes can help to figure out the statements. The brahmapute river(Tsangpo) in north east region is basically agriculture based where various people are dependent opening or closing the barriers in the river cause difficulties which impacts the life under water and also life on land in future. Geographilly induced circumstances are herewith welcomed based on future trends.

The diplomacy in higher authorities must be eased down in order to ease out the processes happening at the ground level. The facilities which are there in G20 as there are disaster management, health,medicine, which must be benefitted by the posd debates in the platform. The sustainable development goals can be easily achieved by looking forward to aforementioned factors. The Quality education to students as scholar Muralidhar says empowerment of teachers are important in order tombring the schools feasible run by practical experiences, hands on sessions to make them industry ready. The MSME(Micro,Small,Medium Enterprises) only falls back because of workers poor workplace condition otherwise it could score the top in import-export business . The Universities for higher studies are basically making and grooming children for better performance in industry and their role in this curriculum is worth reminding. The infrastructure being ready for entrepreneurs or by the help of PM Jan Dhan yojana and using UPI in hand services and wonderfully done by the Government of India which can be used by the people of the country who wants to initiate a business idea or a business itself. This land records can be accessed by the higher authorities and the people who are holding and give them further plans on how to make usage and cultivate the ownership plans to the takers of thecland who are eagerly benefitting themselves from the land usage ideas. The West Bengal is an intellectual land which was once full of treasury can again become the one as collecting the fall apart ingredients and making it a hub of intellectuals and make sure, this time no change in hand takes place. The gig workers or the unorganised sectors are basically organised and figured out to be a part of the work based industries. The philosophy of Gandhiji is CSR based industries and being corporate minded personality can bring forth tempered attitude of the individuals but friendly and empowered individuals can only bring change in the corpus and exercise togetherness in the society. In this way, sustainable development goals can brought to solution and make out city clean and stand as an example to the world, as Norway in global Outlook. Indore in Indian outlook.